

tax on merchandise sold via the Internet, through catalogs, or sold other than through local merchants in order to supplement the funding for elementary and secondary school teacher salaries; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 1434. A bill to amend the National Historic Preservation Act to reauthorize that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 1435. A bill to amend section 9 of the Small Business Act to provide for the establishment of volunteer mentoring programs; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 1436. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Transition Act to provide support for United States agricultural producers that is equal to the support provided agricultural producers by the European Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S. 1437. A bill to protect researchers from compelled disclosure of research in Federal courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 162. A resolution to authorize testimony of employee of the Senate in State of New Mexico v. Felix Lucero Chavez; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. Res. 163. A resolution to establish a special committee of the Senate to study the causes of firearms violence in America; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. Con. Res. 48. A concurrent resolution relating to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 1430. A bill to set forth the policy of the United States with respect to Macau, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE UNITED STATES-MACAU POLICY ACT OF 1999

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I rise to introduce S. 1430, the United States-Macau policy Act of 1999. I ask unanimous consent that the text be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1430

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States-Macau Policy Act of 1999".

### SEC. 2 FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

The Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

(1) The Congress recognizes that under the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macau, dated April 13, 1987—

(A) the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Portugal have agreed that the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau on December 20, 1999, and until that time, Portugal will be responsible for the continuing administration of Macau;

(B) the People's Republic of China has guaranteed that, on and after December 20, 1999, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, will continue to enjoy a high degree of autonomy on all matters other than defense and foreign affairs;

(C) the People's Republic of China will implement a "one country, two systems" policy with respect to Macau, under which Macau will retain its current legal, social, and economic systems until at least the year 2049;

(D) provision is made for the continuation in force of bilateral and multilateral agreements implemented as of December 20, 1999, and for the ability of the Macau Special Administrative Region to conclude new agreements.

(2) The Congress supports the full and complete implementation of the provisions of the Joint Declaration.

(3) The Congress supports the policies and objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration.

(4) It is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) continued economic prosperity in Macau furthers United States interests in Asia and in our relationship with the People's Republic of China;

(B)(i) support for principles of democracy is a fundamental tenet of United States foreign policy, and as such, will also play a central role in United States policy toward Macau, now and after December 19, 1999; and

(ii) safeguarding the human rights of the people of Macau is of great importance to the United States and is directly relevant to United States interests in Macau;

(iii) a fully successful transition in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau must safeguard those human rights; and

(iv) human rights also serve as a basis for Macau's continued economic prosperity.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) prior to December 20, 1999, the term "Macau" means the Portuguese Dependent Territory of Macau, and on and after December 20, 1999, the term "Macau" means the Macau Special Administration Region of the People's Republic of China;

(2) the term "Joint Declaration" means the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macau, dated April 13, 1987; and

(3) the term "laws of the United States" means provisions of law enacted by the Congress.

### TITLE I—POLICY

#### SEC. 101. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should play an active role before, on, and after December 20, 1999, in assisting Macau in maintaining its confidence and prosperity, its unique cultural heritage, and the mutually beneficial ties between the people of the United States and the people of Macau; and

(2) through its policies, the United States should assist Macau in maintaining a high degree of autonomy in matters other than

defense and foreign affairs as guaranteed by the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Portugal in the Joint Declaration, particularly with respect to such matters as trade, commerce, law enforcement, finance, monetary policy, aviation, shipping, communications, tourism, cultural affairs, sports, and participation in international organizations, consistent with the national security and other interests of the United States.

### TITLE II—THE STATUS OF MACAU IN UNITED STATES LAW

#### SEC. 201. CONTINUED APPLICATION OF UNITED STATES LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any change in the exercise of sovereignty over Macau, and subject to subsections (b) and (c), the laws of the United States shall continue to apply with respect to Macau, on and after December 20, 1999, in the same manner as the laws of the United States were applied with respect to Macau before such date unless otherwise expressly provided by law or by Executive order under section 202.

(b) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—For all purposes, including actions in any court of the United States, the Congress approves of the continuation in force on and after December 20, 1999, of all treaties and other international agreements, including multilateral conventions, entered into before such date between the United States and Macau, or entered into force before such date between the United States and the Republic of Portugal with respect to, or as applied to, Macau, unless or until terminated in accordance with law. If, in carrying out this title, the President determines that Macau is not legally competent to carry out its obligations under any such treaty or other international agreement, or that the continuation of Macau's obligations or rights under any such treaty or other international agreement is not appropriate under the circumstances, the President shall promptly notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning such determination, and shall take appropriate action to modify or terminate such treaty or other international agreement.

(c) EXPORT CONTROLS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) or any other provision of law, within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act the President—in close consultation with the relevant committees of the Congress—shall establish with respect to Macau, such export control policies and regulations as he determines to be necessary to protect fully the national security interests of the United States.

#### SEC. 202. PRESIDENTIAL ORDER.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—On or after December 20, 1999, whenever the President determines that Macau is not sufficiently autonomous to justify treatment under a particular law of the United States, or any provision thereof, different from that accorded the People's Republic of China, the President may issue an Executive order suspending the application of section 201(a) to such law or provision of law. The President shall promptly notify the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate concerning any such determination.

(b) FACTOR FOR CONSIDERATION.—In making a determination under subsection (a) with respect to the application of a law of the United States, or any provision thereof, to Macau, the President should consider the terms, obligations, and expectations expressed in the Joint Declaration with respect to Macau.

(c) PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—Any Executive order issued under subsection